

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A liquid crystal display includes first and second insulating substrates facing to each other, and a liquid crystal sandwiched between the first and second substrates. A plurality of gate lines are formed at the first substrate to transmit scanning signals, and data lines cross over the gate lines to transmit picture signals. Pads are connected to the gate and data lines. Pixels are demarcated by the gate lines and the data lines, and collectively form a display area. The gate lines demarcate the pixels into rows, and the data lines demarcate the pixels into columns. A black matrix defines each pixel, and a pixel electrode is formed at the pixel. A storage capacitor line is formed at the first substrate parallel to the gate line, and overlapped with the pixel electrodes at the first pixel row. Storage capacitors are formed between the pixel electrodes and the previous gate lines as well as between the pixel electrodes and the storage capacitor line. A gate-off voltage or a common electrode voltage is applied to the storage capacitor line. The opening ratio of each pixel at the first pixel row with the storage capacitor formed between the corresponding pixel electrode and the storage capacitor line differs from the opening ratio of the pixels at the other pixel rows. The difference in the opening ratio is made through forming a light interception pattern at each pixel of the first pixel row, or through differentiating opening areas of the black matrix. In order to prevent leakage of light, light interception patterns may be formed at the region between the display area and the pads.